Carolina Observer.

VOL. XII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 16, 1828. [NO. 593.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Jackson & Calhoun
Electoral Ticket.

Election on the 13th November next.

Dist.—*Robert Love*, of Haywood county.
Montford Stokes, of Wilkes.
Peter Forney, of Lincoln.
John Giles, of Rowan.
Abraham Philips, of Rockingham.
John M. Morehead, of Guilford.
Walter F. Leake, of Richmond.
Willie P. Mangum, of Orange.
Rev. *Josiah Crudup*, of Wake.
John Hall, of Warren.
Joseph J. Williams, of Martin.
Kedar Ballard, of Gates.
Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb.
Richard D. Spaight, of Craven.
Edward B. Dudley, N. Hanov.

Administration Ticket.

Dist.—*Isaac T. Avery*, of Burke,
Abner Franklin, of Iredell,
Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln,
Edmund Deberry, of Montgomery,
Jas. T. Morehead, of Rockingham,
Alexander Gray, of Randolph,
Benja. Robinson, of Cumberland,
James S. Smith, of Orange,
William Hinton, of Wake,
Edward Hall, of Franklin,
Samuel Hyman, of Martin,
Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank,
William Clark, of Pitt,
William S. Blackledge, of Craven,
Daniel L. Kenan, of Duplin.

Any number of printed copies of these tickets may be had on application at this office, at $2 00 a thousand, or 25 cents a hundred.

City Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she continues to keep the above Establishment, and solicits a continuance of a portion of the public patronage. She begs those who may think proper to call on her, that nothing shall be wanting on her part for their ease and comfort. The above HOTEL is situate on Fayetteville Street, in the centre of the business part of the town, and has been selected as the regular Stage House for the Northern, Southern and Western line of Stages, where Travellers will find it to their advantage to stop. S. M. JETER.
October 2d, 1828. 92—3t.

N. B. A few Members of the approaching General Assembly can be accommodated with board and comfortable rooms, if early application be made.

The Subscribers
this week receiving in part their FALL Supply of
GROCERIES,
a whole of which are expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will comprise the *general Assortment* of every article in their line to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. Their stock will in part, comprise the following articles, viz:
10 Hhds. N. O. and P. R. Sugars,
35 bbls. loaf and lump do.
250 bags prime Coffee,
5 do heavy Sumatra Pepper,
4 do Jamaica Spice,
5 do race Ginger,
10 do Shot, assorted Nos.
80 ps. Dundee Bagging, 42 inches,
4 do twilled Sacking,
50 coils hemp bale Rope,
200 lbs. bailing Twine,
100 lbs. bar Lead,
100 do Epsome Salts,
50 do Alum,
100 do Dutch Madder,
2 cerroons sup. fit. Indigo, (warranted a genuine article,)
2 hhds. Eng. Copperas,
2 kegs Eng. white Lead, (ground in oil,)
3 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
10 do American Gin,
2 hhds. Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
6 pipes Cognac Brandy,
2 do old Holland Gin,
1 hhd. W. I. Shrub,
6 qur casks sweet Malaga } WINES.
4 do do Teneriffe,
2 do do Corsica,
8 do do Muscat,
3 do do old Madeira,
½ pipe do do.
2 qr. casks Port
12 do boxes imp'l. & G. Pr. } TEAS.
½ chest Hyson
25 boxes glass,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 do Nails, assorted sizes,
100 doz. weeding Hoes,
100 pair trace Chains,
100 tons Iron, assorted sizes,
With a *variety* of other articles in their line, which they offer low for cash. Highest prices paid for all kinds of country produce.
October 9, 1828. HORTONS & HUTTON. 92-tf.

Jailer's Notice.
TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson County, North Carolina, a negro girl who says her name is *ADOLINE*, and that she belongs to Silas Smith, of Richland District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law, in such cases made and provided.
THOMAS K. MORISY, Jailer.
Sept. 23, 1828. 82tf.

Storage and Commission BUSINESS.
THE Subscribers having provided commodious and extensive *WARE HOUSES* for the storage of Cotton, will attend to the receiving of the same; also to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to the interior, and to the shipping of Cotton and other produce coastwise, when required. They will devote particular attention to the selling of Cotton and other produce committed to their charge, and they flatter themselves that by prompt and assidious attention to all business entrusted to their care, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
HORTONS & HUTTON.
October 9, 1828. 92tf.

Carriages, Barouches & Gigs.
THE Subscriber has now for sale, at his Carriage House, below Liberty Point, next door to Mr. W. Cade's Tavern, a variety of
Carriages, Barouches, Gigs, Sulkeys,
&c. &c., which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash. He intends keeping a regular supply of these articles on hand, manufactured of the best materials. The public are assured that orders, either from town or country, for any article in the above line of business will meet with dispatch.
ALEXANDER McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1829. 92-6w.

To Families.
THE Subscribers are receiving among their FALL SUPPLY of Groceries, one case G. P. and Imperial *TEA* in 2 lb. canisters, a very superior article, and selected by one of the best judges in the Philadelphia market, it being of the latest and one of the best *chops* of Teas ever imported into this country. Families wishing to supply themselves with a choice article are requested to call and examine for themselves.
Also, a few bbls. choice retailing *SUGARS*, for family use. HORTONS & HUTTON.
October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

Twenty Dollars Reward,
WILL be paid, with every necessary expense, for the apprehension of the subscriber's servant, *WILLIAM*, if taken up beyond this District, or Ten Dollars, with the expenses, if taken within the District. He left home on Saturday last, the 27th September. He is a light mulatto, although his face is somewhat sun-burnt;—he is of low stature and well made, but his height is not particularly known—about 28 or 30 years of age; dark hair and eyes—his nose and mouth large; the expression of his countenance is bad, particularly when he is agitated. He is a sensible and plausible fellow. He took with him some suits of American manufactured clothing, much worn, and an old black hat, but he has other clothes which he may appear in. He is well known in Georgetown and the neighbourhood, having been, from his infancy in the subscriber's family. Should he be about this town, he will no doubt be harboured by a woman called *Grace*, the property of Mrs Elizabeth Wragg; it is believed, however, that he will attempt to go Northwardly, by the assistance of a pass or ticket in his possession, which bears the signature of *J. Fletcher* and three or four other persons of Kershaw district, and was forged for the use of a fellow called *John Martin*; one or the other of the latter names he will probably assume; this pass is said to be badly and incorrectly written.
The above reward will be paid on his being securely lodged in any jail in the State, and information forwarded to me.
ROBERT HERIOT.
Georgetown, S. S., Oct. 1, 1828. 92 4w.

Lover's quarrel, or how to carve a Turkey.—It is related by Goldsmith, in one of his admirable productions, that a pair of elderly people who were invited to a wedding dinner, and were actually engaged in the fascinating pastime of courtship, were suddenly arrested in their amatory designs, not by the hand of death, or any serious misfortune, but by an incident which I shall give in the author's own language.

"At dinner every thing seemed to run on with good humour, harmony and satisfaction. The man in black sat next his mistress, helped her plate, chimed her glass, and jogging her knees, and her elbow, he whispered something arch in her ear, on which she patted his cheek—never was antiquated passion so playful, so harmless, and amusing, as between this reverend couple. The second course, was coming on table and among a variety of dishes a fine *turkey*, was placed before the widow. The Europeans you know carve as they eat; my friend therefore begged his mistress, to help him to a part of the turkey. The widow pleased with an opportunity of showing her skill in carving, an art upon which it seems she piqued herself; began to cut it up by first taking off the leg. Madam, cries my friend, if I might be permitted to advise, I would begin by cutting off the wing, and then the leg will come off more easily. Sir, replies the widow, give me leave to understand cutting up a fowl, I always begin with the leg. Yes, madam, replies the lover, but if the wing be the most convenient manner, I would begin with the wing. Sir, interrupts the lady, when you have fowls of your own, begin with the wing if you please, but give me leave to take off the leg; I hope I am not to be taught at this time of day. Madam, interrupts he, we are never too old to be instructed. Old sir, interrupts the other—who is old? When I di of age, I know of some, that will quake for fear. If the leg does not come off, take the turkey to yourself. Madam, replied the man in black, I do not care a farthing whether the leg, or the wing comes off; if you are for the leg first, why you shall have the argument, even though it be as I say. As for the matter of that cries the widow, I do not care a fig whether you are for the leg off or on, and friend, for the future, keep your distance. O, replied the other, that is easily done, it is only removing to the other end of the table, and so, madam, *your most obedient humble servant.*

Equivocal Language.—One calls at a grocery store, and asks "have you any *coarse fine salt?*" No, replies the grocer, "but I have some very *fine coarse salt.*"

New York.—Martin Van Buren has been nominated by the Herkimer Convention, as the Jackson candidate for Governor. Judge E. T. Throop was also nominated as their candidate for Lieutenant Governor. There are now three tickets presented to the suffrages of the people of that State—the Administration, the Jackson, and the Anti-Masonic.

From the United States Gazette.

GLEANINGS.—No. 40.

Patrick Henry.—The versatility of talent for which this great orator and patriot, was distinguished, was happily illustrated in a trial which took place in Virginia soon after our revolutionary struggle for independence. During the distresses of the American army, Mr Venable, army commissary, took *two steers* for the use of the troops, from Mr. *Hook*, a Scotchman and a man of wealth, who was suspected of being unfriendly to the American cause. The act was not strictly legal, but necessity enforced it. On the establishment of peace, Hook, under the advice of Cowan, a gentleman of destinction at the bar, brought an action of trespass against Mr. Venable in the District Court. Mr. Henry was counsel for the defendant; when he became animated in the cause, he appeared to have complete controul over the passions of his audience—at one time he excited their indignation against Hook; vengeance was visible in every countenance—again, when he chose to relax and ridicule him, the whole audience was in a roar of laughter. He painted the distress of the American army, exposed, almost naked, to the rigor of a winter's sky, marking the frozen ground, over which they were obliged to march, with the blood of their unshod feet, and then exclaimed, "where was the man," "who had an American heart in his bosom, who would not have thrown open his fields, his garden, his barn, his cellar the doors of his house, the portals of his breast, to have received with open arms the meanest soldier, in that band of famished patriots?—Where is the man? There he stands!—but whether the heart of an American beats in his bosom, you gentlemen, are to judge." He then carried the jury, by the power of his imagination, to the plains around York, the surrender of which occurred, shortly after the act complained of. He depicted the surrender in the most glowing and noble colours of his eloquence.—The audience saw before their eyes, the humiliation, and dejection of the British, as they marched out of their trenches. They saw the triumph which lighted up every patriotic face. They heard the shouts of victory;—the cry of Washington and Liberty, as it rung and echoed through the American ranks, and was reverberated from the hills, and shores of the neighboring river—But, hark! continued Henry, what notes of discord, are those which disturb the general joy, and silence the acclamations of victory?—They are the notes of *John Hook*, hoarsely bawling through the American camp.—*Beef! Beef! Beef!!!* The Court was convulsed, with laughter, when Hook turning to the Clerk, said—"Never mind, you mon—wait till Billy Cowan, gets up, and he'll show him the la!" But Mr. Cowan was so completely overwhelmed, by the torrent of eloquence which bore down his client, that when he rose to reply to Mr. Henry, he was scarcely able to make an intelligible, or audible remark. The cause was decided almost by acclamation. The jury retired for form sake, and immediately returned with a verdict for the defendant.

Life of Henry.

The tragedy of *Macbeth* was acted lately at a town in Suffolk (England,) and among st the audience was a man who had been near fifty miles in the course of the day to see Corder, the murderer, hanged at Bury.—Such was the belief entertained to the last, in some parts of the country, that the extreme penalty of the law would not be inflicted, that the man who had seen him die was so pestered on all sides for an account of the melancholy spectacle, that he literally betook himself to the Theatre to avoid further importunities. Just as he entered, the 4th scene of the tragedy was commencing, and as he was quietly sitting himself down in a box near the stage, Duncan began in the words of the author, as usual:

"Is execution done on Cawdor?"

"Yes Sir," said the man; "I saw him hanged this morning—and that's the last time I'll answer any more questions about it." The audience were covulsed with laughter at the strange mistake, and it was some time before the performance could be proceeded with.

Fickleness.—Fickleness of heart deserves all the reproaches which are poured upupon it; but there is a fickleness of the temper, which, though less criminal, causes as much, if not more unhappiness in society. To-day a person's actions and words all prove him a warm and generous friend, whose house and heart are open for your entrance; to-morrow you will be met with looks of indifference, and received with ill-concealed reluctance. His opinion and regard for you will be still unchanged; but a disobedient servant, a slight misfortune, an interruption in the midst of an interesting volume, a smoking fire, or 'last not least,' an east wind, will produce the ominous change. But it is perhaps generally a friendship not worth the possession, which thus varies with the wind and tide.

The Capitol.—A writer in the Washington Chronicle gives the following as the dimensions of the Capitol, from a statement furnished by the Architect himself:

	Feet,	Inch.
Length of Front,	352	4
Depth of Wings,	121	6
East Projection and Steps,	66	
West do do	83	
Covering 1½ acres, and 1,820 feet.		
Height of Wings to top of Balustrade,	70	
Height to top of Centre Dome,	145	
Representatives' Room, greatest length,	95	
Do. greatest height,	60	
Senate Chamber, greatest length,	74	
Do. greatest height,	42	

Great Central Rotundo, 96 feet in diameter and 95 high.

The North Wing was commenced in 1792, and finished in 1800, cost	$480,262
South Wing, commenced in 1803, and finished in 1808, cost	308,308
Centre Building, commenced in 1819, and finished in 1827, cost	957,647
	$1,746,717

Albany, Sept. 30.

Canal.—Arrived at Albany, on Saturday, canal boat "Mary," of Milan, Captain Edward Meeker, from Huron County, *State of Ohio*, with a cargo of pot ashes, staves, and sundries. This boat was built in Huron, at the head of lake Erie. She crossed the Lake, 250 miles, to Buffalo, and thence, by way of the Erie canal, 362 miles, to Albany; total distance, 612 miles. She is forty-nine tons burthen, and is *schooner rigged*, carrying two masts, and is bound for New York.

Same day, arrived at Albany, 36 boats, and cleared 42 boats. The Nothern Canal is navigable to Whitehall.

Bible, Sunday School, and Tract Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The following remarks on our organization of the above institutions, we extract from "The Gospel Messenger," a paper edited at Auburn in this state, by the Rev. Dr. Rudd, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

"*Union among different denominations.*—Our opinion on this subject is well known to our readers, but it will not be deemed improper at any time to show that we are not alone in the views we entertain. We have been told more than once, 'The Bible Society is God's cause; and as all Christians believe the Bible, they should all unite in circulating it.' Again, it is said, the Sunday School is God's cause, and therefore all should unite in it.' Farther, 'every good Christian should desire the conversion of the Heathen, therefore all should unite in sending the gospel to the benighted corners of the earth.' And in the circulation of religious tracts also, there can be a perfect and cordial union; because all those subjects about which Christians differ, may be avoided in the publication of a *General Tract Society.*' All this may *sound* very well, and secure the admiration and support of very many amiable and pious people; but we have always believed, that the system contended for by the advocates of union, as we have remarked, was not as useful in *practice* as plausible in *theory.* The Baptists have found that the National Tract Society does not answer their purposes, and they have, we believe, withdrawn from the union, at least in large numbers. We lately published an article showing that the Dutch Reformed Church had discovered that amalgamation with other bodies of Christians, holding opinions different from their own, could not be productive of harmony or usefulness in the *missionary* cause. The large and highly respectable communion of the Methodist Church has, as we well know, formed its own tract societies, and withdrawn from the *American Sunday School Union.* The same body of Christians has now formed a separate Bible society. The following extracts from the editorial department of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, the highly respectable and widely circulated periodical of the Methodist Church, will give additional proof that we are not without most respectable support in the views we hold on this subject. We most sincerely believe in the propriety of the opinion expressed in the Advocate and Journal, that all denominations 'should manage and conduct their own affairs in their own way.'"

The article then quoted with approbation from our columns, by the Gospel Messenger, is an extract from the communication addressed to the meeting for the formation of our Bible society, by Dr. John Emory, senior Book Agent; which though not strictly an "editorial" article, was, nevertheless, one in the sentiments of which we entirely concurred.—*Christ. Advocate.*

No Admittance.—A poor tailor being released from a troublesome world and a scolding wife, went to the gate of Paradise; Peter asked him if ever he had been in purgatory.—"No," said the tailor, "but I have been married."—"Oh!" says Peter, "that is all the same." The tailor had scarce got in, before a fat turtle eating alderman came puffing and blowing, "Halloo, you fellow," said he, "open the door."—"Not so fast," said Peter; "have you been in purgatory?" "No," said the alderman; "but what is that to the purpose? you let in that poor half starved tailor, and he has been no more in purgatory than I."—"But he has been married," said Peter. "Married," exclaimed the alderman, "why I have been married twice."—"Then pray go back again," said Peter, "Paradise is not the place for fools."

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—Recent intelligence from the contractors on the line of the canal assures us that they are without exception in good health, and that very few, if any, of their hired laborers are even slightly indisposed. All the sections that have been let, except two or three, are under way. To this agreeable news, we are now enabled to add, that the formalities required to be observed, preparitory to the subscription of the State of Maryland, having been strictly complied with, the Treasurer of her Western shore, last week, subscribed half a million of dollars to the stock of the Canal, the amount of which now exceeds three millions six hundred thousand dollors.

Nat. Int.

We are informed that official information is received at the Department of State, from Mr. Tudor, our Charge d' Affaires at Rio de Janerio, that he had effected satisfactory arrangements with the Brazilian Government, in the case of the brig Spark, which secures to the owners of the vessel the payment of the indemnity claimed by them, viz: the sum of 35,000 dollars; and that he is assiduously employed in the prosecution of all other claims committed to his charge, of citizens of the United States, upon the said Government.

The case of the Spark produced the rupture between Mr. Raguet, late Charge d' Affaires of the United States at Rio, and the Government of Brazil, and led that gentleman to demand his passports, and return to the United States.—*Nat. Int.*

Singular Mental Endowment.—A lad in our city, (Edward Ord, son of James Ord) now in the tenth year of his age, possesses the uncommon faculty of making calculations, and answering difficult arithmetical questions with the operations of his mind, without the aid of figures. He has been repeatedly examined by different persons, and has uniformly excited the admiration and surprise of those who have witnessed the readiness and correctness with which he answers questions that are proposed to him. On a recent occasion, happening to be in company with several gentlemen who had heard of his possessing this singular talent, for the purpose of affording him an opportunity of exercising it, the following question was submitted to him for solution:

If I give away 1-2, 1 3, 1 4 and 1-5 of a bushel, what will I have left of two bushels from which I made the distribution?

After a few moments he answered, correctly, 43-60ths of a bushel.

An Arithmetician who was present when the question was submitted, undertook to solve it by the use of figures, which he effected, but not until after the answer had been given by the boy.

The following was then propounded to him:

If 7-10ths of a yard of cassimere cost $2 25, what will one yard and a quarter cost?

He answered with his usual precision, $4 02 cents and 12-28ths of a cent.

Wash. Chronicle.

From the Milledgeville (Geo.) Journal.

Our friend of the Georgia Courier, seems to be fond of cracking a joke sometimes. His paper of the 29th ult. contains the following tarrydiddle under its editorial head.

"Our friend, little Tom, has just returned from the back country, where he has spent two or three Summer months. "Well, Tom, what news do you bring? Did you hear any thing of the Tariff, up the country?" "O yes, Sir, the people are almost crazy about it. We'll be darned, say they, if we don't see the Tariff, when we go to Town, if we can muster money enough.—Some would give a bag of Cotton to get a sight of it; others are afraid of it, and keep their guns loaded."

So says our friend of the Courier. Now we know a story or two about this same buggyboo, the Tariff, worth two of that.

An honest farmer in the west of the empire of New York, called on his representative soon after his return from Washington, and among other things enquired what the Tariff is.—"Is it, said he, a sort of machine, or a *darn'd critur?*" Whether the Representative satisfied his constituent, that the Tariff was neither a sort of machine, nor a *darn'd critur*, this deponent knoweth not.

In this same blessed town of Milledgeville, some month or two ago, a man enquired most anxiously of his neighbor, what the Tariff was, about which so much noise was made. After receiving a full explanation, he burst forth, evidently very much relieved from apprehensions of some sort or other, in the following strain.

"Well now, la me! is that it? Good gracious, that's not so dreadful, after all. Why bless your soul of you, if I didn't think it was some sort of disease like the cold plague, that would carry folks off in a whipstitch. Dog my cat, if somebody 'didn't tell me, that some Kentucky folks had come into Georgia, and brought the Tariff with them, and that if we didn't look sharp we would all catch it. Well well, well, I'm glad its no worse."

A writer to the signet in Edinburgh, whose name is already too well known in the world, has to the astonishment of every one, stopped payment, with engagements outstanding of from £240,000 to £270,000. He has embarked at Liverpool for America. The occurrence has occasioned an intense sensation in the Northern metropolis.

London Record.

Blanks for sale.

FOREIGN.

New York, October 6.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Packet ship Europa, Captain Trepka, in 34 days from Hamburgh, we have received files of the *Boerson Halle* to the evening of the 30th August. They contain accounts from the seat of war, before Choumla, five days later than by the way of England, and about ten days later from Constantinople.

The Turks have made a strong resistance to the Russians, but it appears from the following accounts that the latter have gained some advantages over Hussein Pacha, in opening the highway to the Balkan Mountains. *This completely contradicts the last London accounts which reported that the Russians had been defeated.*

In Constantinople, the Grand Vizier had been sent to the army but the sacred standard has not yet been planted. It is very probable that the Russians cannot make much further progress, during the present campaign.

Accounts from Odessa to the 10th of August, state, that the first division of the Guards passed the Donau near Isaktocha. The Czar was present at the passage. From all the intelligence which was received, the strength of the Turkish army near Shumla, was nearly equal to 140,000 men, and reinforcements were continually pouring in to swell that number. Shumla and the Turkish fortifications are defended by 1400 mounted cannon, of various calibre. During the passage of the Donau the Turks displayed the greatest valor and bravery. Hassian Bei stimulated their religious enthusiasm to the highest pitch.

On the 1st of August, the Emperor published a proclamation from the camp before Shumla, by which every manœuvre was ordered to be adopted for the complete investment of Shumla, and to hasten the carrying of that place as rapidly as possible. Hassian Pacha is shut up in Shumla, and these measures were adopted to further the attack on that place. The march of Lieut. Gen. Rudiger upon Eski Stamboul has occasioned much uneasiness to the Turks, as they saw they were on the point of having the communication between the capital and the interior of the empire cut off. The Turks collected the greatest part of the cavalry and infantry and attacked the detachment commanded by Rudiger and attempted to drive them back. The Turks were opposed by a part of the 17th division, and after some hard fighting the Turks were defeated and driven back upon Shumla. Gen. Rudiger has taken posts near Eski Stamboul, and so the *great road towards Constantinople is open to the Russians.*

Important news from Asiatic Turkey had been read to the Russian army before Shumla, on the 29th July by which they were further invigorated to the contest. It appears that Gen. Paskewitch had opened the campaign in Asia Minor with brilliant success. Kars was taken by storm, on the 5th July; it was garrisoned by 10,000 Turks, 2000 of whom were killed and wounded, 5,000 paroled and 1200 taken prisoner. The Russians lost 260 men.

Accounts from Vienna to the 23d of August, state, that Lord Hytesbury had left that capital for Odessa, and other diplomatic characters had received a notice from Nesselrode to proceed also to that city. An English courier with despatches, who arrived at Vienna after the English Ambassador had left, followed him to Odessa.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 6th of August state that the Sultan had held a grand council of three hours length, and it had been determined that the departure of the Grand Vizier to the army should take place. On the 4th there was a proclamation issued for the assembling of all the members of the Divan.

On the 5th the standard of the Grand Vizier was raised, with the customary religious ceremonies and prayers for the welfare of the empire, of the Sultan, of the Vizier, and of the whole Ottoman people. This was done in the presence of the Divan, and an overwhelming crowd of all classes of people before the Seraglio. Seven sacrifices were offered on the occasion.

By the ship France, Funk, from Havre, we received French papers to the 4th Sept. and the London Courier of the 1st.

The substance and summary of all operations subsequent to the date of the 6th bulletin, are, that the Russians have closely invested Choumla, and have resumed the siege of Varna, which had not been pressed with vigor, from the 20th Aug. to the 2d ult. on account of the movement of Gen. Ouschakoff to the village of Dewint.

The London Courier of the 1st, is occupied principally, on a report which had reached London, respecting an armistice having been solicited by Hussein Pacha. Subsequent dates have proved this report to be without foundation.

The Russian Imperial Guards have passed the Danube, after having been reviewed by the Emperor.

The accounts from Odessa are to the 13th August, which state that on Sunday last, after divine service, at which the Empress was present, the Emperor received Lord Hytesbury, Envoy Extraordinary from Great Britain, who was subsequently presented to the Grand Duke Michael and the Empress. A solemn Te Deum was sung in the Cathedral for the taking of Kars. Last night a courier arrived, bringing intelligence of the taking of Poti, a Turkish fortress in Asia, a small distance from Anapa The Minister from Denmark had also arrived at Odessa.

The accounts from Corfu, state that Ibrahim Pacha was abundantly supplied with provisions from Zante and Egypt, and showed no disposition to quit the Morea. The Albanian part of his army had deserted, and succeeded in drawing into their cause all their countrymen who had possession of the fortresses of Lepanto, one of which was in their possession, and making common cause with them.

The dates from Lisbon are to the 20th August. This country is in the greatest state of disorder, and the sanguinary orders of Don Miguel had met with an unexpected resistance. Many of the most respectable citizens are daily plunged into dungeons for no cause whatever. The cruelty of the Spanish government towards the Portuguese refugees, who had taken refuge in Spain, has been such, that many have died in absolute wretchedness. In his domestic arrangements, he appears to act under the influence of the King of Spain.

A vessel had arrived at St. Ives with 322 Portuguese, many of whom are officers of cavalry and infantry, belonging to the Portuguese troops, that retreated from Oporto into Spain, and ordered by the Spanish government to quit that country. The refugees state, that great confusion prevails in Spain.

A report was in circulation, on Change, in Vienna, that Varna, had been captured by the Russians, and that the Stocks had lowered in consequence.

Letters from Toulon, of the 27th Aug. state, that two vessels had sailed for the Morea, and that the third convoy had been fitted, to start on the 31st.

Most of the news brought by the France, has already been anticipated, by the arrival from Hamburgh.

Choumla.—It is this fortress which impedes the progresss of the Russian army, and such is its impregnable character that only a most powerful force can pass it or capture it. "It has a deep fossee, with thick walls of mud and brick, extending three miles in one direction, and one in the other, and flanked with towers. Prince Romansow advanced to Choumla, in 1774, but was defeated with great slaughter. Gen. Reminsky penetrated to it, and endervored to take it by assault, but was obliged to retire with great loss. This last war, from 1805 to 1812, the Russians approached it from Rasgrad, the six years' bloody conflict having taken place on that line of approach and about Rudschuck, and more to the west, by Ostrova, and Widden."

It is not probably taken in the account, that while this desperate struggle is making in the neighborhood of the Balkan Mountains, General Paskenwitch with an army of 80,000 men, marches on the east towards Constantinople without impediment.—*Noah.*

Cinnamon Fields of Ceylon.—Our morning was, as usual on a first arrival, taken up by visits; in the afternoon, we drove, in Sir E. Barnes' sociable, through the far-famed cinnamon gardens, which cover upwards of seventeen thousand acres of land on the coast, the largest of which are near Colombo.—The plant thrives best in a poor, sandy soil, in a damp atmosphere; it grows wild in the woods, to the size of a large apple-tree; but when cultivated, is never allowed to grow more than ten or twelve feet in height, each plant standing separate. The leaf is something like that of the laurel in shape, but of a lighter color; when it first shoots out it is red, and changes gradually to green. It is now out of blossom, but I am told that the flower is white, and appears, when in full blossom, to cover the garden.

After hearing so much of the 'spicy gales' from this island, I was much disappointed in not being able to discover any scent, at least from the plants, in passing through the gardens: there is a very fragrant-smelling flower growing under them, which at first led us into the belief that we smelt the cinnamon, but we were soon undeceived. On pulling off a leaf or a twig, you perceive the spicy odour very strongly, but I was surprised to hear that the flower has little or none. As Cinnamon forms the only considerable export of Ceylon, it is of course, preserved with great care: by the old Dutch law, the penalty for cutting a branch was no less than the loss of a hand; at present, a fine expiates the same offence. The neighbourhood of Colombo is particularly favorable to its growth, being well sheltered, with a high equable temperature; and as showers fall very frequently, though a whole day's rain is uncommon, the ground is never parched. [*Bishop Heber.*

Bronchotomy.—This operation was performed with success by Doctor R. Burrows, of Fryeburg, Maine, on a boy four years of age, who had swallowed the core of an apple. People are not generally aware that cutting the throat is, in such cases, an easy and safe operation. An incision may be made by any person, when surgical assistance cannot be had and other means fail, sufficiently large to admit a silver tube—say a small pencil case, or a quill, which, by continuing respiration, will save the life of the patient. The incision should be below what is called the apple of the throat.

American Desert.—There is an extensive desert in the Territory of the United States, West of the Mississippi, which is described in Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, 400 miles to the East, and is 500 from North to South. There are deep ravines in which the brooks and rivers meander, skirted by a few stunted trees, but all the elevated surface is a barren desert, covered with sand, gravel pebbles, &c. There are a few plants, but nothing like a tree, to be seen on these desolate plains, and seldom is a living creature to be met with. The Platte, the Arkansas, and other rivers, flow through this dreary waste.—*Pittsburg Spectator.*

Don Miguel has ordered a new coin to be struck of the value of 40 reis, with the legend on one side *Michael I, Portugaliæ, Algarbiorum Rex*, and on one the reverse, *Publicæ utilitati.*

Turkey in Asia.—The Turkish dominions in Asia, include Natolia, Amasia, Karaman, Cyprus, Syria, (ancient Palestine) Algesira, Turcomania, Kurdistan, Irak Arabia, embracing the formet sites of some of the most celebrated nations of antiquity. We need only mention the Babylonish empire, Armenia, Mesapotamia and Palestine. The situation of this region marks it as destined under a government of laws founded on justice again, to occupy an important place in the history of man. Watered by navigable rivers, and bounded by extensive seas of fine easy navigation, there seems hardly any limit to its capability of sustaining a happy and prosperous population.

Its topography is of a peculiar and interesting character. High mountains and extensive plains, dry deserts and mighty rivers, seem to have placed, within a small portion of the earth's surface, almost every variety of climate and production. The consequence is, that the temperature in certain situations, is warmer in winter and cooler in summer, than in the same latitudes of the European side of the Archipelago.—Another result is, that in some situations fruits will not flourish, which are found in luxuriance several degrees farther north.—The orange, the plane, the myrtle, the laurel, the tamarind, the family of melons, and most of the other rich fruits, find their home and native soil in the fertile fields of Asia Minor and its vicinity. On the shores of the Black Sea are found forests of fir, oak, the apple, hazle, apricots and plumbs. Here is also the native region of the cherry, in almost all its varieties. In fact enjoying the blessing of a good government and its infallible consequence, an improved and cultivated country, we can hardly appreciate the intrinsic value and importance of the regions now in possession of the Turks, considered merely in their agricultural and commercial capacities. They were the nursery of a great portion of our richest fruits and most lovely flowers, whence they have been transferred to beautify the fields and to gladden the heart of man in Europe and America, while their native regions have become the hunting grounds of the wild robber of the desert.

Such is the inevitable result of Turkish despotism. Why should man cultivate the earth, when the robber in authority, or the more merciful robber, whose power is in his strong hand and fleet horse, will inevitably reap the harvest? This is the cause of the present condition of regions, which were once the garden of the world, the seat of science, art and civilization. A barbarous military despotism,—a blind and unrelenting superstition, are the plague—the moral disease, that has smitten, paralysed and destroyed their energies.

The remote prospect of their emancipation, even if partial, must be a source of rejoicing to every philanthropist. Russian despotism is one step in advance of Turkish barbarism. We may hope, if the process of resuscitation should be commenced by events even remotely affecting their political condition, that the process will continue, till they resume their ancient splendour.—How grateful to hope, that the true faith may again be preached, where the primitive churches were collected. That a christian people may not only dwell, but a christian government be established in regions, which were hallowed by the personal ministrations of a Peter and a Paul; and especially, that the cities and region which were the scene of personal sufferings of that great founder of faith, may rejoice in the full fruition of the Christian dispensation.

Such anticipations may seem visionary, and visionary indeed would it be, to expect to see them soon realized. But every step towards diminishing the Tuskish power is an approximation to the emancipation and regeneration of the delightful regions over which it now holds sway. The wane of the crescent must precede the day-spring of the sun of light. If the Russians be allowed to overthrow or weaken the Turkish power, the first great step is taken. The Turks have ever been the enemies of science, of art and civilization. They have been the enemies of improvement—the friends of ignorance. The Russians are as yet semi-barbarians, but they are disposed, and are facile, to improve. They readily adopt the arts, the habits, and the improvements of their more refined neighbors. Let us then hope that the storm that now threatens the Turkish empire, in the hands of an overruling Providence, may accelerate a result so earnestly to be wished—the emancipation of the garden of the world and its restoration to its pristine glory.

Boston Patriot.

Princeton College, in New Jersey, held its commencement on the 24th ultimo. Twenty-six young men graduated, and twenty-five received the degree of A. M. in course. Only two honorary degree of A. M. were conferred; one on the Rev. Joseph Holdick, a Methodist clergyman, and the other on William Ghaler, late Consul General in the Barbary States.

By the catalogue of the Officers and Students at Harvard University, for the academical year 1828-9, it appears that there are now four hundred and one Students at the at the University.

Lucerne.—Mr. David Beals of Kingston, Ms. informs us that he sowed two lbs. of Lucerne in the spring of 1827, which yielded two heavy crops the first season. It was sowed with oats and red top. In 1828 it was mowed on the 20th of June—on the 11th of July the second crop was cut, when it was 21 inches high, having grown 1 inch per day since the first mowing. It grew rapidly for the third crop, and was in flower, when circumstances obliged him to turn the field into pasture. Horses, cows and all kinds of stock give it a decided preference to other grasses.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Louisiana Crops.—The New Orleans Advertiser of the 10th Sept. says, in relation to the crops—

From all the information we can collect we believe our sugar and cotton crops will be bountiful. We heard some time ago that in consequence of drought, the cotton crops in the state of Mississippi had suffered—but since that period there has been a considerable fall of rain, and it is presumed the injury is not so great as apprehended.

The gradual increase of the products of this and the states bordering on the Mississippi and its auxilliary streams, require additional shipping every year to transport these products to different markets. Upon a reasonable calculation, it may be stated that this city will have to export during the ensuing season.

350,000	bales cotton.
60,000	hhds. sugar.
20,000	do molasses.
40,000	do tobacco.
100,000	barrels flour.
100,000	bbls. pork.
150,000	kegs lard.

Together with staves, lead, castings, &c. That to effect this exportation it will require upwards of three hundred and sixty thousand tons of shipping, or about twelve hundred vessels of three hundred tons each. The ship owners of the northern and eastern states are the principal carriers. They supply us with hats, shoes, coarse cotton and negro clothing, and we give them in return raw materials, sugar, molasses and employment for their shipping. May such an equality for ever exist between us, and be the brightest link in our chain of union.

CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON.

We transcribe, from the American Farmer; the following account of the commemoration of the birth day just past of this venerable patriarch, the only survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence:

"The family of the venerable patriarch had been gathering under the manorial roof for some days previous, and in the midst of it, his friends found him on the 20th September; in the enjoyment of health, even better than usual, with a constitution balanced and preserved by regularity and temperance, and spirits animated by the cordial and affectionate gratulations of his friends, on the completion of his ninety and one years. Under other circumstances, it might well be supposed that a company so numerous, with so many resources for conversation and amusement, would break into groups and small circles; some to saunter through the fields and others through the large old garden to gather its delicious fruits, or pluck the flowers whose splendor and fragrance tempt you on every side; that the book worm would steal from the gay circle to pour over some precious volume of ancient lore, and yet more surely that grace and beauty would attract the regards of all who had an eye to admire, and a heart to feel; but on this occasion all other objects seemed to lose their power of attraction, and the "old gentleman" to fill all eyes and all hearts. Those who were not engaging him in conversation were remarking upon his healthful appearance, his activity, his cheerfulness; the purity of his conversation and morals, his early and constant patriotism, the pregnant events of his life, and the pleasure he must have in the power to draw upon such a boundless store of interesting recollections. In short, so completely did he engross on *that* day the admiration of his guests, that it seems as if each one had come with the pallet or the pen, to take his portrait, or to write the memorabilia of his early days, whilst yet and from him alone they may be had.

"In the midst however of the Doughragsin celebration, with all its agreeable associations and festivities, the duties prescribed by religion are never forgotten or omitted. At close of evening, the whole household, white and black, assembled in the old chapel, near the mansion, to unite with the priest in supplicating the benedictions of heaven on the head of the family; and such is the spirit of benevolence that pervades the whole establishment, that the very slaves wear the aspect and air of comfort and happiness, and seem to feel in the paternal care bestowed upon them all—how true it is that, though

"'Tis the primal cure,
Yet softened into mercy; made the pledge
Of cheerful days, and nights without a groan."

"At dinner, we met the usual offering from Harewood. The haunch of a noble buck came "smoking on the board," and contributed not a little to the *substantial* recreations of the day. But in the height of this "feast of reason and the flow of soul," we did not forget that we came to honor the *ninety-second birth day;* and in the moments of gayest hilarity to interpret the common feeling, you had but to pronounce the sentiment—

"The most venerable of human objects: Extreme old age; virtuous, healthy, cheerful, enlightened; leaning upon the affectionate devotion of numerous and happy descendants, and the grateful admiration of a powerful and Republican People."

Hardening of Steel by a Current of Compressed Air.—From the observation of travellers, that the manufacture of Damascus blades was carried on only during the time when north winds occurred, M. Anozo made experiments on the hardening of steel instruments by putting them, when heated, into a powerful current of air, instead of quenching them in water. From the experiments already made, he expects ultimate sucess. He finds that, for very sharp edged instruments, this method is much better than the ordinary one; that the colder the air, and the more rapid the stream, the greater is the effect. The effect varies with the thickness of the mass to be hardened. The method succeeds well with case hardened goods.

From the American Farmer.

CURE FOR THE GRUBS, OR BOTTS, IN HORSES.

In answer to 'Inquiries about Diseases of the

An inquirer in your paper of August No. 22, is desirous to find out a remedy the grubs in horses. He shall have the sult of my experience, with great pleasure regarding that truly dreadful disease of noble and useful animal, the horse. I sider the free use of salt as a sovereign dy for the grubs. I learned this from industrious and useful class of citizens, Dutch, or Germans. I had long known that they were in the habit of freely salting their horses, and the result was, that they never lost a horse with grubs, the use of salt not only kept them free from disease, but essentially contributed to keep them in fine condition, sleek and fat, as is well known to all who have observed the valuable class of horses used by that class of our citizens.

I have for many years been constantly in the habit of salting my *blood stock* of horses with my *own hands*, three and four times a week, and frequently every day. To effect this the more conveniently, I always keep a small bag of salt convenient to them, and whenever I see them, which is rarely less than once a day, I throw a handful of salt to each head. The result of this attention to the use of salt, has been very gratifying for my stock of blood horses, mares and colts, has always been remarkably healthy, disposed to thrive kindly, and I have never lost one by disease of any kind.

But the valuable use of salt does not end in the prevention of the grubs. When a horse is really attacked with the grubs, I know no remedy so efficacious or sure as in the cure as *fish brine*, which contains the strongest kind of alum salt. I have frequently tried it, and never knew it to fail. I would therefore say to all who have horses, preserve their *fish brine*. It is prepared by beating fine the fish brine: take a double handful, put it in a quart of warm water to dissolve it quick, and drench the horse from a quart bottle.

If relief is not obtained in a half hour or three quarters, drench again with the same quantity. If fish brine is not at hand, a handful of alum salt prepared in the same way, and using more, will answer the same good effects.—The brine is supposed to act upon the pores of the body of the grub, and *strike* into them, by which they are made to contract or draw up their bodies, and thus cause by let go their hold upon the coats of the stomach, or maw of the horse. Your "inquirer" is referred to the first numbers of a series of essays written by me and published in the Farmer, for the best mode of treating colts, and treating of mares; also to Brodnaxe's remarks, prefaced by me, and published in the Farmer a few months since.

Author of "Annals of the Turf."

Pony Club.—*In Carroll County,* Ga. we are informed by a gentleman who has recently passed through that place, of indubitable credibility, that there is a club who makes profession of stealing horses well from their own citizens as from strangers. Their plans, from their constant and intercourse with the Chorokees, have been so judiciously executed as to elude detection. They do not we understand profess to take the life of a traveller, only his horse, in order, it may be presumed, that in cases of conviction, their meritorious clemency may establish a construction principle in *penal law*, that there is a distinct and tangible difference in value between property and life. This policy reminds us of the reply of Judge Burnet, the horse-stealer, who upon being asked what he had to say, why judgment of death should not be passed upon him, answering, "that it was hard to hang a man for *only* stealing a horse," was told by Judge, 'Man, thou art not *only* to be hung for stealing a horse, but that horses may not be stolen? That punishments should be proportioned to offences is just a dogma we admit, but that there is a lamentable deficiency in the justice and morality of a new county overlooking the *client* system which is so manifestly a nuisance to the neighbors and strangers, is equally notorious.—*Huntsville Advocate.*

Lithography.—There are few of our readers who do not know that this is the name given to the art of engraving and printing on stone. The engraving is effected by the use of chemical agents instead of the graver, and the prints taken from it have all the advantage of economy, with almost all the quality of the finest copper plate engravings.

The art is of recent invention, and of more recent introduction, on an important scale, into this country. It is within a week or two that our enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. William J. Stone has got his lithographic Establishment into successful operation: and the opportunity is afforded to our fellow citizens to have every species of lithographic printing, for purposes either ornamental or useful, executed at short notice, with neatness and surprising despatch. An excellent opportunity is thus afforded for multiplying maps, charts, autographs, &c. indeed, though the information may not be in the owu profession of some part of its visitors, we are bound to confess that the lithographic Press affords great facilities for the multiplication of circulars, shop bills, &c. which, we have no doubt many of our business readers will be glad to avail themselves of.

Nat.

New Paper.—We have been favored with the first number of "*The*" a weekly Newspaper published at Petersburg by Henry Whyte, and edited by Francis Yancey, Esq. It is one of the largest papers in the Union, and if it be not the largest, and its typographical execution as well as the taste displayed in the selection and arrangement of matter, cannot be surpassed. Add to this the known abilities of its Editor, and the Times cannot lack for patronage.—*Rich. Reg.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 16, 1828.

New York Post Office.—It may be a matter of curiosity to our readers to see a statistical view of this establishment, which exceeds any other in the Union in the amount of business transacted, (with the exception perhaps of that at Washington,) and also in its receipts. There are eight clerks, and the whole number of persons employed is twenty-four. The number of mails made up daily is about 150, most of them being large, and for distribution at other offices. Nearly forty thousand newspapers pass through the office weekly, and the monthly and quarterly periodicals probably are one fourth that number weekly. Between fifty and sixty thousand letters are sent through the office every week. The Liverpool Packets usually deliver from 1500 to 2500 letters; the London about 500; the Havre 600 to 1200; the Mexican nearly 500; and the New Orleans 500. The Packet ship Florida, which arrived last week from Liverpool, brought 2100 letters, which were counted, marked and ready for delivery in forty minutes? The amount of postage received during the quarter ending 30th June, exceeded $38,000. The labor in this office is arduous, and the utmost activity, accuracy, and civility are required to expedite business, and do justice to the citizens and strangers who throng there for letters. We believe that, generally speaking, there is a full persuasion that the affairs of the office are faithfully and satisfactorily conducted.—*Jour. of Com.*

From the Philadelphia American Sentinel.

Glorious Victory.—We lay before our readers the cheering intelligence, that in the *city* of Philadelphia, the friends of Jackson have carried 10 out of the 15 wards, and in one of the five remaining wards, each party has elected an Inspector. It will be perceived by looking at the aggregate vote in all the wards, that the Jackson men have elected their Inspectors by a majority of 659.

The second Congressional district composed of 12 wards of the 15 now represented by Mr. Sergeant, has given the Jackson Inspectors a majority of 500 votes. Thus it is very evident, that Mr. Sergeant will be superseded by Mr. Hemphill.

No doubt can now be entertained from the returns received from the several wards of the city, that the Jackson men will carry the Councils by a considerable majority at the general election.

In the first congressional district, now represented by Mr. Sutherland, the majority in favor of the Jackson Inspectors is 1086.

In the Northern Liberties, part of the 3d Congressional District, now represented by Mr. Miller, we have carried *all* the wards. The Jackson majority is 900.

In the 4th and 5th Wards, N. L. we have not the accurate returns, but the Jackson majority is large. In the 6th and 7th Wards, the tickets were all composed of friends of Jackson. All the Wards are, therefore, for Jackson—and Daniel Miller's majority will be immense.

In Penn Township and Kensington, part of Mr. Miller's district, the Jackson majority is between 5 and 600.

The Smyrna Courier gives the following table of the maritime forces of the different powers at present in the Levant:

England—4 ships of the line, 6 frigates, 8 corvettes, 10 brigs, 2 cutters: in the whole 25 vessels, carrying 818 guns.

France—4 ships of the line, 5 frigates, 4 corvettes, 7 brigs, 3 schrs. 4 provision transports; in the whole, 27 vessels, having 808 guns.

Russia—4 ships of the line, 4 frigates, 2 corvettes, 4 brigs, 2 transports; total, 16 vessels, and 600 guns.

Austria—1 ship of the line, *razeed*, 1 frigate, 4 corvettes, 4 brigs, 7 schrs. 2 *peniches*, and a lazaretto brig: total, 20 vessels and 310 guns.

Netherlands—2 frigates, 2 corvettes, 1 brig: total, 5 vessels, and 206 guns.

United States of America—1 ship of the line, (the Delaware, which is at Malta, of 96 guns,) 1 frigate, 2 corvettes, 1 schr.: total 5, with 208 guns. The entire force united is 98 vessels, and 2,850 guns. There are also in the Archipelago, 1 Swedish, and 1 Neapolitan division.

The following advice, given too by a lady traveller, will shock the lovers of the "pale moonlight:"

Advice to Travellers—"Never subject yourselves, *if possible*, to the agonizing fatigue of travelling by moonlight during the summer. The hottest day is freshened at times by a breeze;—the occasional shade of copses, or even the sight of woods and trees, relieves the eye: but moonlight has no relief,—all nature, except that glaring pale planet, rests—slumbers. Not a breath moves to stir the air, which is perceptibly heavier than by day. The dust is now suffocating, nauseating: the constant thoroughfare on a great road leaves deposits which heavy carriages pulverise and disturb. The excessive brightness strains and distresses the the vision: for, unlike the sun beams, which penetrate and lose themselves in deep shades, this borrowed light perpetually silvers every surface, and dizzies the eye, which the jolts and the swings on a half-paved road keep distended. I can well believe the painful effect of this planet on persons exposed to her full force, which travellers in the East have reported. Well did the fanciful mythologists arm Diana with her bow; and much more appalling must have been the heavy, stupifying effect of her silver shaft to those vivid-minded nations, than the fevering stroke from the golden arrow of the god of day."

Methodist Conference.—The number of preachers at the present conference in London is about 450. The increase of Methodists during the past year, has been in Great Britain, 7,933; Foreign Missions, 2025. Total, 10,037. The increase in America during the past four years, is 69,000.

Ohio Canal Loan.—$1,200,000 of Ohio Canal, six per cent. stock, redeemable in 1850—being the final loan to complete the Canals in progress, were yesterday taken at 104 7-100 per cent., by a company formed of J. J. Astor, Prime, Ward, King and Co., W. G. Buckner, and T. and J. S. Biddle of Philadelphia.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Gov. Troup.—Our friends have not forgot the fierce struggle with the General Government about the Creek lands, nor the part South Carolina took *against* us. When these things are remembered, whose blood does not rush through his veins with a more impetuous flow when he reads such a toast as the following.

"By Col. McCor[illegible] (of Columbia.) *Gov. Troup and the State of Georgia*—They have taught us how to obtain redress of wrongs at the hands of a corrupt government."

The toast itself is a proof that in South Carolina, public opinion has undergone a complete revolution and that the efforts of the distinguished "*madman*" of Georgia, in behalf of State Rights, are now duly appreciated there.—*Geo. Journal.*

Punishment of Cruelty.—Madame Marlet, of Martinique, has been exiled for twenty years, and prohibited from owning slaves for the future, for having caused the death of one by cruel treatment. Sixty eight only remained of two hundred who were formerly on her plantation: and these covered with wounds: one woman had a scar *six inches long*, from a wound inflicted by the gentle Madame with a knife.

A writer in the London Morning Chronicle holds this language.

"There is no denying the vast superiority of the Americans to the English in naval gunnery; and the reason is obvious.—In America, the officers must learn the naval service—in England the relations of the officers must learn their Parliamentary service—and this makes all the difference. The Guerriere, Java, Macedonian, and Shannon, lost in their actions with American frigates, more by one third than our whole fleet in the great victory off St. Vincent's. The following table will show the immense destruction effected by the American fire, compared to that of any other nation. The first column is a rough calculation of the guns engaged, and the latter is an accurate statement of the killed and wounded:—

Lord Howe's victory,	2,200	1,066
Lord Duncan's	1,200	704
Lord St. Vincent's,	1,400	800
The Nile,	1,110	895
Trafalgar,	2,550	1,594
American Frigates	172	391

So that the sanguinary battle off Campe[illegible] down did not cost us twice our loss in engaging four American frigates, and nearly the same may be said of the most desperate of all naval fights on record—that of the Nile. The Java frigate, of only 36 guns, when taken by the Americans, lost within one as many as the Temeraire, 98 guns: within four as many as the Victory, 100 guns; and within a few as many as the Royal Sovereign, of 100, in the battle of Trafalgar; and yet the Victory and Royal Sovereign were Lord Nelson's and Lord Collingwood's flag ships, and bore the brunt of the battle.

We understand that a lot has been purchased in Hartford, Conn. for the purpose of erecting a Roman Catholic church. This is the first attempt, we believe, ever made to establish a church of that denomination in Connecticut.

Peach Trees.—The Taunton Reporter says that the remedy recently recommended in the newspapers for killing the destructive worms and bugs about the roots of peach trees by pouring boiling water around them, has been tried in that town without success, and that in some instances the decay and death of the tree has immediately followed. We think this prescription should not be given up yet, for we were informed by a gentleman yesterday that he had tried boiling water around his trees, and those upon which he had made the trial had recovered, and were now the most promising and flourishing in his garden.

Plymouth Mass. Mem.

It ought to be generally known that iced water debilitates the stomach, much more than pure water of nearly the same temperature.

Mr. Yardley, of the Surry (Eng.) Theatre, blind in his right eye for some years, owing to an accident while performing at Drury Lane Theatre, recovered his sight at Waterloo Bridge, during a recent thunder storm. A remarkably vivid flash of lightning rendered him insensible, and, on recovering, his sight was restored.

Examine carefully before you decide.—The only secret I have found to prevent the evils of life, is to do nothing without having fully examined, before hand, in what we are going to embark. In most things we undertake, the beginnings are agreeable; they seduce us; but we should think of the end; they are paths strewed with flowers. Where these paths lead to, is the most important question.—*Dobson's Petrarch.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Departed, on the 9th, the boat Only Son, with Cotton, Wheat, Flour, Tobacco, &c.

On the 10th, boat William Henry, with Cotton and Flour.

On the 11th, the Steam Boat Lighter, with Cotton, Flour Feathers, &c.

DENTISTRY.

C. LILLYBRIDGE, *Dentist*, has taken his lodgings at the Lafayette Hotel, where he will remain a few days, and would be happy to attend to any calls in the line of his profession.

Reference to Dr. Benj. Robinson or to Judge Potter.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16—93tf.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Quan'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	lb.	3	6
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf	-	gallon	1 50	1 75
Apple	-	do	30	40
Peach	-	do	50	60
Bacon	-	lb	6	8
Beeswax	- -	do	20	22
Butter	- -	do	15	20
Bagging	- -	yard	20	24
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	16	16½
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	14	15
Candles, Mould	-	do	16	
Cotton	- -	100lbs	8 25	8 60
Corn	- -	bushel	35	40
Copperas	- -	100lbs	4 50	5
Flax	- -	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel	80	
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel		4 60
Fine	-	do		4 25
Fish, Herrings (none)	-	do		
Mackerel	-	do	6	7
Mullet	-	do	4 50	5
Feathers	- -	lb	25	2
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	1 25	1 58
Country	-	do		50
Ginger	- -	lb	10	12½
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	3 75	4 50
10 by 12	-	do	6	6
Iron	-	100 lb	5 50	6 50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	2 50	3
Flotant	-	do	2 75	3
Lime	- -	cask	2 50	3
Lard	- -	lb	7	7
Leather, Skirting	-	do	30	35
Sole	-	do	25	28
Bridle	-	side	3	4
Lead, Bar	-	lb	8 50	9
Logwood	- -	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	- -	gallon	36	40
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb	9	
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Shingles	- -	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	- -	bushel	22	25
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	18	20
Linseed	-	gallon	75	80
Pork	- -	barrel		10
Pepper	- -	lb	20	22
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	10
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg		8
Others	-	do	7 25	7 75
Paints, White Lead	-	do	4 50	
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1 25	1 50
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	45	50
Rice	- -	100 lb	3 50	4
Rags	- -	lb	2	6
Shot	- -	Bag	2 50	2 75
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	11	12
Common	-	do	10 25	11
Loaf	-	lb	20	25
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel		09
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.	-	do		80
Salts, Epsom	-	lb	10	12
Glauber	-	do	5	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	18
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-petre	- -	do	12	15
Tallow	- -	do	8	
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	-	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	2 50	2 75
Manufactured	-	do	5	20
Tin, ⅘ x	- -	box		16
Wheat	- -	bushel	75	80
Whiskey	- -	gallon	25	30
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	-	do	70	80

U. S. Bank Notes 2 a 2¼ pr. cent. premium.

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

W. L. Miller. vs. Peter McEachin. } Original Attachment.

IN this case it is *Ordered*, That the Lands attached be condemned and subjected to the payment and satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt, and that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, that unless the Defendant, Peter McEachin, appear at the next Term of this Court, which will be on the fourth Monday in November next, and plead to issue, replevy or demur, judgment final by default, will be entered up against him. A true copy.

NEILL BUIE, Clerk.

August 26, 1828 — 93 6w.

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

Archibald McNeill, vs. Archibald Fairley. } Original Attachment.

IN this case it is *Ordered*, That the Lands attached be condemned and subjected to the payment and satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt, and that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, that unless the Defendant, Archibald Fairley, appear at the next Term of this Court, which will be on the fourth Monday in November next, and plead to issue, replevy or demur, judgment final by default, will be entered up against him. A true Copy

NEILL BUIE, Clerk.

August 26, 1828. — 93 6w.

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

George Graham, vs Peter McEachin. } Original Attachment.

IN this case it is *Ordered*, That the Lands attached be condemned and subjected to the payment and satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt, and that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, that unless the Defendant, Peter McEachin, appear at the next Term of this Court, which will be on the fourth Monday in November next, and plead to issue, replevy or demur, judgment final by default, will be entered up against him. A true Copy.

NEILL BUIE, Clerk.

August 26, 1828. — 93-6w.

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

John R. Buie. vs. Peter McEachin. } [*In four Cases*] Original Attachment.

IN this case it is *Ordered*, That the Lands attached be condemned and subjected to the payment and satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt, and that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, that unless the Defendant, Peter McEachin, appear at the next Term of this Court, which will be on the 4th Monday in November next, and plead to issue, replevy or demur, Judgment final by default, will be entered up against him. A true copy.

NEILL BUIE, Clerk.

August 26, 1828. — 93-6w.

Dissolution.

THE Firm of *Deming & McLean* was dissolved on the 10th instant, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the Concern are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. John A. Matthews, who is authorized to receive payment and grant discharges.

GURDON DEMING.
HENRY McLEAN.

Fayetteville, Oct. 15, 1828. — 93-3w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to do business at the Stand formerly occupied by Deming & McLean.

HENRY McLEAN.

October 15, 1828. — 93 3w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has taken the *BRICK HOUSE on Green Street*, formerly occupied by Messrs. *M & H. McPherson*, where he will be happy to wait upon his old customers.

FOR SALE, AS ABOVE,

35 Barrels *OLD WHISKEY*, cheap for *Cash* or country produce.

GURDON DEMING.

Fayetteville, October 14, 1828. — 93 2w.

The Copartnership

OF *John Lippitt & Co.*, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 11th inst.

JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
JOHN LIPPITT.

The undersigned having received from John Lippitt, and the late firm of John Lippitt & Co., an assignment of their property in trust, requests their debtors to make immediate payment. Either of the Messrs. Lippitt, is authorised by me to attend to the settlement of the concerns of the late firm.

W. W. WILLIAMS.

October 15, 1828—93-tf.

For Sale,

25 Hhds. prime Molasses.
1 Box Mill and Cross Cut Saws.

JOHN HUSKE.

October 15, 1828—93-3w.

Wanted,

A JOURNEYMAN *TAILOR*, who is a good workman. Good wages and steady employ will be given.—Apply to

JOHN C. YOPP.

Wilmington, October 7, 1828. — 93-3w.

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

Edward McEachin, vs. Peter McEachin. } [*In two cases.*] Original Attachment.

IN this case it is *Ordered*, That the Lands attached be condemned and subjected to the payment and satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt, and that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, that unless the defendant, Peter McEachin, appear at the next term of this Court, which will be on the fourth Monday in November next, and plead to issue, replevy or demur, judgment final by default, will be entered up against him. A true copy.

NEILL BUIE, Clerk.

August 26, 1828. — 93 6w.

Subscription

For importing Grape Vine Roots from France, at a moderate price, and encouraging the introduction of that culture into the U States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long Island, where he now has, in full cultivation thirty five acres of ground, containing 72,000 Grape Vine roots; having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the districts of *Bordelais, Clerac*, and *Buzet*, departments of Gironde and Lot and Garonne, *in France*, (45° N. Lat.) proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription, which will be opened on the 1st of August, 1828.

Mr. A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of March next*, and forward them free of expense, to the different cities where subscription lists shall have been opened. The roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed in boxes, with some of the original soil in which they have been raised, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay, for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents for each root; for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than 50. *Roots only two years old*, shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12½ cents for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.

Letters not received, unless post paid.

Subscription Lists are opened at

New York, with Alphonse Loubat, 85 Wall street.	
Boston,	E. Copeland, Jun.
Albany,	R. McMichael.
Philadelphia,	Van Amringe.
Baltimore,	Willard Rhoads.
Washington City,	Wm. Pairo.
Richmond,	Davenport Allen & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C.	Edw. J. Hale.
Charleston,	T. & T. Street & Co.
Savannah,	Hall, Shapter, & Tupper.
New Orleans,	Foster & Hutton.

Mr. A. LOUBAT's Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the making of Wine, may be found at the principal Booksellers of the U. States; and his Agents will furnish them *gratis*, to subscribers.

List of the different species of Vines.

Table Grapes, or for making strong Wine.

WHITE.

1 Alicante,
2 Robin Eyes, with big clusters; or Œillade Tourgrosgean,
3 Do Melting, *or fondant*,
4 Sweet Guillant,
5 Muscat,
6 Do Frontignan,
7 Muscadelle, from the river *Lot*,
8 Malvoisie,
9 Tokay,
10 Syrian,
11 Constantia,
12 alaga.

RED.

13 Large Muscat,
14 Malvoisie,
15 Red Foot, Pied Rouge,
16 Black Hambourg,
17 Constantia

For Wine.

WHITE.

18 Auvergnat,
19 Blanquette,
20 Doucinelle,
21 Plan de Dame,
22 Olivette,
23 Doucette,
24 Plant de Reine,
25 Burgundy,
26 Morillon,
27 Madere,
28 Bourgelas,
29 Picardan,
30 Chalosse,
31 Pause.

RED.

32 Claret,
33 Auvergnat,
34 St. Jean,
35 Jacobin,
36 Meunier,
37 Pineau,
38 Printanier,
39 Teinturier,
40 Bourgignon,
41 Bouteillant,
42 Suisse,
43 St. Antoine.

For the Table only.

WHITE.

44 Chasselas, (from Fontainebleau.)
45 Do Golden,
46 Do Cracking,
47 Do Musk,
48 Do Muscat Lezarde,
49 Do Small Berries,
50 Do from Jerusalem,
51 Do from Tura,
52 Sauvignon.

RED.

53 Chasselas,
54 Muscat Rouge,
55 Muscat Grey,
56 Damas Violet,
57 Damas d'Poquet,
58 Early Magdelen.

POETRY.

ONE HOUR WITH THEE.—*By Mrs. Wilson.*

One hour with thee!—when summer's sunset closes,
And day's last blushes gild the quiet grove;
One hour with thee, to watch the shutting roses,
And whisper in thy ear soft tales of love—
All the fond heart has treasured through the day,
At evenings dewy close—for faithful lips to say.

One hour with thee!—when day's dull toils are over,
And wearied nature courts the peaceful scence;
One hour with thee, when gentle spirits hover
Around our guarded path—unheard, unseen;
Then all the vexing cares of busy day,
One hour with thee at eve can well repay.

One hour with thee, when infant eyes are sleeping,
The dove like sleep that only childhood knows;
One hour with thee when eves' pale star is keeping
Her lonely watch, till heaven with radiance glows,
Like that true star, *thou* art the guiding ray
That cheers my path and lights me on my way.

One hour with thee outweighs the empty splendor,
The heartless joys for which so many live,
For one such hour how gladly I surrender—
All fashion's crowds, and fashion's pomps can give,
Sick of life's gaudy scenes, I steal away,
To share thy converse at the close of day.

Willkings & Co.,

HAVE RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

25 Hhds bright retailing Molasses,
20 kegs Nails assorted sizes,
20 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 bags prime green Coffee,
10 do Pepper,
10 do Alspice,
Imperial Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

October 9, 1827. 92-tf.

Notice.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Equity, holden for the County of Richmond, at September Term, the Subscriber will offer for sale on a credit of *three, four, and five years*, a large and valuable

Tract of Land,

situated in the county of Richmond, at and below the junction of Little and Great Pee Dee Rivers. A minute description of the Plantation is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that purchasers will look for themselves. The tract offered for sale contains about 1,250 acres, of which 500 acres is bottom land of first quality; the most desirable of which is an Island in the Pee Dee that contains about 300 acres, 125 of which is cleared and under cultivation, in addition thereto, there is about 100 acres of the bottom land cleared. The sale will positively take place on the premises, on Friday the 22d day of November.

WALTER LEAK, Junr.

October 9, 1828. 92-5w.

Steam Boat HENRIETTA.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, give notice to the Merchants of this place and in the Country, that the steam Boat is in fine order; the Lighters are good and sufficient, and kept always ready in case of low water. Warehouses at Campbellton are provided for the reception of goods and for the storage of cotton. They assure the public, that every attention and facility will be afforded to render these Boats worthy their patronage.

The Subscribers will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to the interior, and to the shipping of Cotton or other produce.

WILLKINGS & CO.

October 2, 1828. 91 2-m.

Notice.

THE Subscriber being about to remove from the State in a short time, solicits all who may have claims against him, to present them for settlement, and those who are in arrears to him will come forward and make payment without delay.

WILLIAM FORBES.

September 30, 1828. 91-3w.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders. H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1828. 91tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1828.

Henry Branson, Complainant, *vs.* Robert Cannon and Henry Cannon, adm'rs of Southy Bond, Thomas Henderson, adm'r of Samuel Goodwin, and Wm. Peck, Defendants.

IF appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Henderson, Adm'r of Samuel Goodwin, one of the Defendants in the above suit, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three weeks, in the *Carolina Observer*, that he come in and plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the Bill will be taken *pro confesso*, as to him, and heard exparte.

Test, W. F. STRANGE, *C. & M. E.*

Wanted,

TWO or three *Journeymen Boot and Shoe Makers.* Good wages and regular employ will be given on application to the Subscriber. None but the best workmen need apply. ALEX. McLENNAN.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 17, 1828. 91-3t.

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offer for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BAKER.

January 23, 1828. 55tf.

Saddlery & Harness Making.

THE Subscriber having taken a Store in the Brick Row at Liberty Point, three doors from the Point, will at all times keep on hand a supply of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Mounting, Bits,

and every other article in that line of business, or will make any article to order.

DAVID L. EVANS.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25. 90-tf.

New Cheap Fancy Store.

HENRY L. JONES has just received and is now opening, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Staiert, south corner of Market Square, a large and very elegant assortment of Fancy Goods, which he will sell very low for Cash. His friends and the public are invited to call. Among his stock will be found the following articles.

Extra super blue Cloths. Do. low priced,
Handsome double milled Cassimere
Dark and steel mixt Sattinets and Cassimere
A great variety of extra fine Valencia, Merseilles & Swansdown Vestings
Green, red and white Flannels. Do. fine gauze do.
Coloured and scarlet cloth Shawls
7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens. 7-4 8-4 & 10-4 table diaper.
Irish sheeting. Russia do. and diaper.
Fine cambric dimity. Do low priced
Fig'd and plain black Bombazetts. Do. col'd do
Heavy camlets. Do. Tartan plaids, baizes & velvets.
Leghorn bonnets, superior and low priced,
A great variety of calicoes, newest style,
Beautiful Swiss robes, very cheap,
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Jaconet muslin,
Do. do. corded and checked,
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted,
Plain and figured mull do.
Book muslin, plain and figur'd. Do. needle-worked.
Fine plain Swiss muslins. Extra rich figured do.
Linen cambrics. Ginghams, a great variety.
Linen cambric pocket hkfs. White cravats.
Imitation do. with borders. Long lawn, very cheap,
An elegant assortm't of handsome inserting trimings,
Thread laces, edging and insertion lace,
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns.

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 bleached Washington and sea island shirtings. Paddings and sail duck.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 Indigo apron checks, some very fine
Low priced negro cloths. Dowlass and ozenaburgs.
4-4 porter sheetings. Linen & cotton buckram,
Ladies' white, blk, and col'd worsted hose, assorted
Fine black and white cotton do.
Gentlemen's fine elastic silk web suspenders.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gro. de Naps. Extra blk Italian lustrings.
Double chain and plain black Gro de Naps.
Sinchews & sarsnetts. Green, white, & p'k florences.
Col'd & black Italian crapes. Bandana and flag hkfs.
German do. some very handsome.
Levantine & fancy do. Rich bonnet Ribons,
An elegant assortment of belt ribons Bl'k love do.
White, green, & pink satin do. Piping & silk cords.
A great variety of taffeta ribons, all widths & colors.
Fine French braids, assorted colors,
Cap ribons, very handsome, a great variety,
Best Italian sewing silk, all colours.

Crapes.

Heavy Mandarin crapes, do. Nankin, extra,
Canton do. a variety, crape lisse and hat crape,
Pink, white, green and black Italian do.
Long and square Cashmere shawls,
Crimson, scarlet, and white 4-4 & 3-4 do. handsome,
A great variety of Cashmere points,
Rich silk handkfs., barege and gauze do.
Green and white gauze veils, with & without borders,
4-4 & 5-4 blk. & white bobinett lace veils, some very beautiful.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Sons' best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves Col'd horseskin & kid do.
English & French silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd,
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25.

Take Notice.

AT the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, the Subscriber qualified as executor to the last Will and Testament of Sebastian Staiert, deceased; all persons who owe the said estate are therefore requested to come forward immediately and make payment, and those having demands or claims against it, to present them within the time limited by law, or they will be barred a recovery.

JOSEPH AREY, *Executor.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1828.—90tf

Fayetteville Cotton Factory.

COTTON YARN made at the above Factory is offered to Country Merchants and others by the Bale at a price, less than it can be imported, by application to Mr. Hugh McLaurin, Mr. John M. Dobbin or the subscriber.

HY. A. DONALDSON.

August 5, 1828. 83-tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber either by Note or Account are earnestly requested to call and make payment before the 1st day of August next, and all those having claims against him will please present them for settlement.

WM. TRACY.

Lafayette Hotel, 17th July, 1828.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

Jesse Birdsall, vs. Wm. A. Mathews. } Original Attachment.

ON motion, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, for the defendant, William A. Mathews, to appear, plead or demur, on or before the next term of this Court.

Test, THO. I. FAISON, *C. C.*

88 6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

Jesse Birdsall, vs. J. B. Stillwell and Wm. A. Matthews. } Original Attachment.

ON motion, *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, for the defendants, Wm. A Matthews, and J. B. Stillwell to appear, plead or demur, on or before the next Term of this Court.

Test, THO. I. FAISON, *C. C.*

88-ow.

A New Bargain!

THE Subscriber will certainly sell to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the 22d day of October next, on the premises, the *TRACT OF LAND* on which he now lives, on the following terms, viz. one third part of the purchase money to be paid 1st of January, 1829, one third the 1st of January, 1830, and the remaining third the 1st of January, 1831. Bonds with approved securities, will be required, or notes negotiable at either of the Banks at Raleigh. The above tract of Land is situated in the county of Granville, 8 miles south of Roanoke, and 17 miles north of Oxford, lying on the waters of Grassy and Jonathan's Creeks, containing nineteen hundred acres, six or seven hundred of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Cotton, Corn, and Tobacco. There are about 150 or 200 acres of low grounds. Of the ridge land seven or eight hundred acres contiguous to the dwelling, are inferior to none in this section of the country, with ten or fifteen constant Springs. The improvements are extensive; the dwelling house is among the largest, most roomy, and in every respect, the most convenient in the county. It is new and built of the very best materials, beautifully situated on a gentle eminence, overlooking a large extent of country The out houses of every kind, are also new, and in a style of accommodation suited to the dwelling house. Within half a mile of the dwelling, are a saw and grist mill, and cotton gin. The grist mill yields 1000 bushels of corn and 150 or 200 bushels of wheat per annum. A ready sale may always be made of the produce of the saw mill. It contains an extensive Orchard, with a great variety of fruits. The tract is situated in the centre of a neighborhood, which for health, wealth, intelligence, morals, and every social consideration, yields to none in the State. The subscriber forbears a more minute description of the above tract, as those wishing to purchase, are expected to come and judge for themselves, previously to the day of sale.

HENRY YOUNG.

Granville Co. Sept. 1, 1828.

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to announce the arrival of an entirely *NEW STOCK* of *French, Dutch, India, English, Irish, Scotch and American* GOODS selected with particular care, and forming a most extensive and varied assortment of FASHIONABLE AND STAPLE ARTICLES, which are now offered for sale at extremely reduced prices, for cash or negotiable notes; Country Merchants and the public generally, are respectfully invited to examine the Goods;—AMONG WHICH ARE, VIZ.

Cloths and Cassimeres, extra and super blue, black, green and olive colours,
Ditto, fine and common, assorted,
Ladies' blue and scarlet pelisse cloths,
Sattinetts, super blue, steel-mixt, drab & Oxford gray,
Cassinetts, circassians. white jeans and drillings,
Camlets and scotch tartan plaids,
Green and scarlet moreens and rattinetts,
Russia sheeting and duck, brown linen and dowlass,
Irish linen, Scotch lawn and imitation do. Holland,
Marseilles quilts, 12-4 wide, and English do.
Toweling, table diaper & damask do. 4-4, 6 4 & 8 4,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow, fine & common 8-4,
Ladies' white gauze do., very superior,
Bombazines, French and English super, black and drab,
Calicoes, a great variety, and some splendid new patterns,
Fancy ginghams and Bengal stripe do.
Furniture do. & dimity, caroline plaids & Ginghams,
Mosquito nets and oil cloths, shirtings & sheetings,
Tamboured, flounced and gingham robes, plain and figured crape dresses,
Plain, figured and striped Gros de Naples, a variety of shades and colours, very fashionable,
Barege, plain and stripe, black do. and hat crape,
White, green and pink florence, blk. and mixt silk camlet,
Sattin and nank en levantine, crape lisse, white and green,
Blk. sarsenet and sinchews, bordered green do. for umbrella covering,
Soncham pongees, cornelian silks, and watered Gros de Naples,
Muslins, mull mull, Swiss and jaconet plain & figured,
Do. Book, plain, seeded and tamb'd, Scotch Mull do.
Cambrics, fine and common, cambric dimity and furniture, do.
Cambric, barege and fancy silk hdkfs. and shawls,
Flag and bandano do and cotton shawls and hdkfs.
Barege, bayden, crape and merino scarfs and hdkfs
Swiss and cashmere points and cravats, book muslin handkerchiefs,
Vigonia, valentia and cashmere long shawls, & gauze handkerchiefs,
Tippets, collerets, green and white veils, gauze do.
Black and white lace veils, edgings, gimps, cords and tapes,
Horseskin, beaver, woodstock, kid & dogskin gloves, black silk do.
Havanna hats, and misses straw do., Leghorn and Navarino bonnets, the latter a new and fashionable article,
Ladies silk, cotton, and coloured worsted stockings,
Gentlemen's do. do. and half hose, mixt do. cotton and worsted braces,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk umbrellas, cotton ditto and parasols,
Feather and palm-leaf fans, artificial flowers and ribbons, a great variety.
Sewing silk and twist, gilt and common buttons, vest and coat silk do.
Rose and point blankets, negro cloths, oznaburgs, domestic checks and stripes,
An extensive assortment of women, men, and children's shoes, pumps, boots, and bootees, fine and common,
Calf and Morocco skins, soal and upper leather, wool hats,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur hats, youth's caps,
Cotton and wool cards, spelling books & stationary,
Cotton bagging, bale rope, and twine,
A general assortment of hardware, iron, steel, castings and crockery ware,
Gun powder and shot, teas, loaf and brown sugar, 100 bags coffee, old rum, and cogniac brandy, gin, Teneriffe, and old Madeira wine, Monongahela old whiskey, porter in bottles, apple and peach brandy, old rye whiskey, fresh London mustard, raisins, almonds, and Madeira nuts, sweet oil, olives and anchovies, lime juice, and double refined lemon syrup, lemons, cheese, pickled salmon, and old Spanish segars, together with a variety of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Brick Tenement—Green Street.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 4, 1828. 87tf.

Take Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of *ROBIE & NELSON*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and make immediate payment to Sam'l F. Nelson, who is authorized to receive the same.

JOHN ROBIE,
SAM'L F. NELSON.

August 11, 1828.

Further Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he continues to manufacture at the Old Stand of Robie & Nelson, where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of *BOOTS & SHOES*, of the best quality.

JOHN ROBIE.

N. B. Boots and Shoes made to measure at short notice.

August 10, 84tf.

A Teacher wanted.

A Gentleman, who can come well recommended, is wanted to take charge of the Hay Mount Academy, in Fayetteville Applications, (if by letter, post paid,) may be made to the Editor of the Observer. Sept 18.

JUST PUBLISHED

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA *ALMANACK,*

FOR

1829.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 18.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

At the above Hotel an authorized *STAGE OFFICE* is kept, where seats are taken for all the Stages that depart from Fayetteville.

August 14.

For Sale,

40 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 coils bale Rope,
35 bags prime Coffee,
8 hhds. Molasses,
20 bbls. Sugar,
25 kegs cut Nails,
150 sides soal Leather,
200 lbs. Quicksilver,
3 tons Iron,
40 sets wagon Boxes,
3 hhds. N. E. Rum,
4 qr casks Malaga Wine,
10 bbls. peach Brandy,
15 do. apple ditto,
40 bbls. Whiskey,
1500 bushels alum Salt,
500 ditto Sound do.
1000 ditto Liverpool do.

Powder, Shot, Lead, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Salt Petre, Spice, Pepper and Ginger, by

WHITEHEAD & FULLER.

August 14. 84tf.

Norfolk Line.

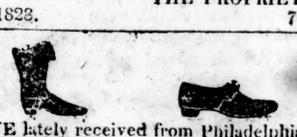
LEAVES Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, and arrives at Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, by 5 P. M.

Leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, and arrives at Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, by 9 P. M.

Passengers leaving Fayetteville on Monday, reach Norfolk in time for the Baltimore and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats, Those leaving on Wedneday, reach Norfolk in time for the Philadelphia or Seaford Boat. And those leaving on Friday reach Norfolk in time for the Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats. The Line has been much improved, and the routes so altered as to afford sufficient time for sleep.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 1828. 76tf.



I HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and N. York, some *CHOICE LEATHER* for manufacturing, and will receive orders for *Boots and Shoes* made to measure and warranted of the best workmanship and neatest style.

I keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of *SHOES*, of nearly every description, and will sell very low for cash, wholesale or retail.

W. L. HAWLEY,
Two doors East of Market Square.

July 31. 82tf.

Cash for Rags.

THE highest prices in cash will be paid for 16,000 pounds clean Linen and Cotton *Rags*, in quantities not less than 500lbs.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

August 28. 86tf.

Blanks.

E. J. HALE has just printed, and will keep constantly for sale at the Observer office, an abundant supply of nearly all the kinds of Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, which he offers at the usual low prices. Among those now on hand are,

Bills of Exchange,
Checks on the U. States, State, & Cape Fear Banks,
U. States and State Bank Notes.
Common Warranty Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Do do for Lands sold for Taxes,
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
State Warrants,
Common do.
Attachments,
Bail Bonds,
Recognizances,
Insolvent Debtors' Bonds,
Delivery Bonds,
Superior and County Court Writs,

Do.	do.	Subpœnas,
Do.	do.	Executions,
Do.	do.	Ca. Sa.
Do.	do.	Ven. Exponas,
Do.	do.	Prosecution Bonds,
Do.	do.	Jury Tickets,
Do.	do.	Witness Tickets,

Appeal Bonds. Guardian Bonds.
Administration Bonds and Letters,
Marriage Licenses. Apprentices' Indentures.
Constable's Bonds. Retailer's Licenses.
Bastardy Bonds. Orders of Sale.
Clerks' Fee Bills,
Militia Captains' Returns. Do. Executions.
Tobacco Notes. Do. Manifests.
Wagon Tickets, &c.

March 20, 1828.

Mallett's Mill

IS now in operation, and in order to receive Grain upon the customary rates, for grinding and cleaning.

Fayetteville, Sept 1, 1828. 87tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment—longer indulgence cannot be granted.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN.

April 22, 1828. 68tf.

A Stray.

TAKEN up on the 12th ult, a small bay MARE blind of the right eye, heavy with foal, small white spot in the forehead, both hind feet white, 14 hands high, about 13 or 14 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. She is in the possession of Neill Buie, 11¼ miles from Fayetteville, on the direct road from Fayetteville to Raleigh, by McNeill's Ferry. NEILL BUIE.

October 3. 91-3w.

Mansion House.

THE Subscriber having moved from Camden to this place, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken that well known stand, adjoining the COURT *HOUSE SQUARE*, recently occupied by Mr. John W. Clark, and usually known as CLARK'S HOTEL, where he has opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

under the above title. The premises are spacious and well adapted to the business; the Stables are large and supplied with careful Ostlers; and Travellers will find every convenience customary in the best houses of the kind.

To Professional Gentlemen and others having business in this place connected with the Courts, this Establishment offers advantages superior to any other.

Persons travelling with their families can be accommodated with private apartments, and every attention will be given to insure the comfort of those who may call.

Members of the approaching Legislature would be accommodated in the best manner.

Town Boarders can be accommodated at the terms usual in this place. JOHN McCOLL.

Columbia, S. C., September 9th, 1828. 89-5w.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, five or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Spring Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson morgens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vesting
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swigs points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdk'fs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McARS

Fayetteville, May 4, 1828.